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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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To the EMIGRANTS *lately arrived from the highlands of* SCOTLAND.

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

A NATIVE of the same island, and on the same side of the Tweed with yourselves, begs for a few moments your serious attention. A regard for your happiness, and the security of your posterity, are the only motives that could have induced me to occupy your time by an epistolary exhortation. How far I may fall short of the object I have thus in view becomes not me to surmise. The same claim, however, has he to praise (though perhaps never equally rewarded) who endeavours to do good as he who has the happiness to effect his purpose. I hope therefore no views of acquiring popular fame, no partial or circumscribed motives, will be attributed to me from this attempt. If this, however, should be the case, I have the consolation to know that I am not the first, of many thousands, who have been censured unjustly.

I have been lately told that our provincial congress have appointed a committee to confer with you respecting the differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and her American colonies; that they wish to make you their friends, and treat with you for that purpose, to convince you by facts and argumentation that it is necessary that every inhabitant of this colony should concur in such measures as may, through the aid of a superintending providence, remove those evils under which this continent is at present depressed.

The substance of the present contest, as far as my abilities serve me to comprehend it, is, simply, whether the parliament of Great Britain shall have the liberty to take away your property without your consent? It seems clear and obvious to me that it is wrong and dangerous they should have such a power, and that if they are able to carry this into execution, no man in this country has any property which he may safely call his own, adding to the absurdity of a people's being taxed by a body of men at least three thousand miles distant. We need only observe that their views and sentiments are opposite to ours, their manners of living so different that nothing but confusion, injustice, and oppression, could possibly attend it. If ever we are justly and righteously taxed, it must be by a set of men, who, living amongst us, have an interest in the soil, and who are amenable to us for all their transactions.

It was not to become slaves you forsook your native shores. Nothing could have buoyed you up against the prepossessions of nature and of custom but a desire to fly from tyranny and oppression. Here you found a country with open arms ready to receive you; no persecuting landlord to torment you; none of your property exacted from you to support court favourites and dependants. Under these circumstances, your virtue and your interest were equally securities for the uprightness of your conduct; yet, independent of these motives, inducements are not wanting to attach you to the cause of liberty. No people are better qualified than you to ascertain the value of freedom. They only can know its intrinsic worth who have had the misery of being deprived of it.

From the clemency of the English nation you have little to expect; from the king and his ministers still less. You and your forefathers have fatally experienced the malignant barbarity of a despotic court. You cannot have forgot the wanton acts of unparallelled cruelty committed during the reign of Charles II. Mercy and justice were then strangers to your land, and your countrymen found but in the dust a sanctuary from their distresses. The cries of age, and the concessions of youth, were ushered but to be disregarded; and equally with and without the formalities of law were thousands of the innocent and deserving ushered to an untimely grave. The cruel and unmerited usage given to the duke of Argyle in that reign cannot be justified or excused; no language can paint the horrors of this transaction; description faulters on her way, and lost in the labyrinth of sympathy and woe, is unable to perform the duties of her function. This unhappy nobleman had always professed himself an advocate for the government under which he lived, and a friend to the reigning monarch. Whenever he deviated from these principles, it must have been owing to the strong impulses of honour, and the regard he bore to the rights of his fellow creatures. "It were endless as well as shocking (says an elegant writer) to enumerate all the instances of persecution, or, in other words, of absurd tyranny, which at this time prevailed in SCOTLAND. Even women were thought proper objects on whom they might exercise their ferocious and wanton dispositions, and three of that sex, for refusing to sign some test drawn up by tools of administration, were devoted, without the solemnity of a trial, to a lingering and painful death."

I wish, for the sake of humanity in general, and the royal family in particular, that I could throw a veil over the conduct of the duke of Cumberland after the last rebellion. The indiscriminate punishments which he held out equally to the innocent and the guilty are facts of notoriety much to be lamented. The intention may possibly in some measure excuse, though nothing can justify the barbarity of the measure.

Let us then, my countrymen, place our chief dependence on our virtue, and by opposing the standard of despotism on its first appearance, secure ourselves against those arts in which a contrary conduct will undoubtedly plunge us. I will venture to say, that there is no American so unreasonable as even to wish you to take the field against your friends from the other side of the Atlantic; all they expect or desire from you is, to remain neutral, and to contribute your proportion of the expences of the war. This will be sufficient testimony of your attachment to the cause they espouse. As you participate of the blessings of the soil, it is but reasonable that you should bear a proportionable part of the disadvantages attending it.

To the virtuous and deserving among the Americans, nothing can be more disagreeable than national reflections; they are and must be, in the eyes of every judicious man, odious and contemptible, and bespeak a narrowness of soul which the virtuous are strangers to. Let not then any disrespectful epithets, which the vulgar and illiterate may throw out, prejudice you against them; and endeavour to observe this general rule, dictated at least by humanity, *that he is a good man who is engaged in a good cause.*

Your enemies have said you are friends to absolute monarchy and despotism, and that you have offered yourselves as tools in the hands of administration, to rivet the chains forging for your brethren in America. I hope, and think my knowledge of you authorizes the assertion, that you are friends to liberty, and the natural and avowed enemies of tyranny and usurpation. All of you, I doubt not, came into the country with a determined resolution of finishing here your days; nor dare I doubt but that, fired with the best and noblest species of human emulation, you would wish to transmit to the rising generation that best of all patrimonies, the legacy of freedom.

Private views, and offers of immediate reward, can only operate on base and unmanly minds. That soul in which the love of liberty ever dwelt, must reject, with honest indignation, every idea of preferment, founded on the ruins of a virtuous and deserving people. I would have you look up to the constitution of Britain as the best and surest safeguard to your liberties. Whenever an attempt is made to violate its fundamental principles, every effort becomes laudable which may tend to preserve its natural purity and perfection.

The warmest advocates for administration have candour sufficient to admit that the people of Great Britain have no right to tax America. If they have not, for what are they contending? It will, perhaps, be answered, for the dignity of government. Happy would it be for those who advance this doctrine to consider that there is more real greatness, and genuine magnanimity, in acknowledging an error than in persisting in it. Miserable must that state be whose rulers, rather than give up a little punctilio, would endanger the lives of thousands of its subjects in a quarrel, the injustice and impropriety of which is universally acknowledged. If the Americans wish for any thing more than is set forth in the address of the last congress to the king and people of Great Britain, if independence is their aim, by removing their real grievances, their artificial ones (if any they should avow) will soon appear, and with them will their cause be deserted by every friend to limited monarchy, and by every well-wisher to the interest of America. I have endeavoured, in this uncultivated, home-spun essay, to avoid prolixity as much as possibly I could; I have aimed at no flowers of speech, no touches of rhetoric, which are too often made use of to amuse, and not to instruct or persuade the understanding. I have no views but your good, and the credit of the country from whence you came.

In case government should prevail, and be able to tax America without the least shew of representation, it would be to me a painful reflection, to think that the children of the land to which I owe my existence should have been the cause of plunging millions into perpetual bondage.

If we cannot be of service to the cause, let us not be an injury to it; let us view this continent as a country marked out by the great God of nature as a receptacle for distress, and where the industrious and virtuous may range in the fields of freedom, happy under their own fig trees, freed from a swarm of petty tyrants, who disgrace countries the most polished and civilized, and who [illegible] infest that region from whence you came.

SCOTIUS AMERICANUS.

The SPEECH *of the young* MARQUIS *of* GRANBY *on the* RESTRAINING BILL.

I RISE to trouble the house with a few words on the bill now before it. I have sat, sir, during the course of two divisions, without taking any part, even so much as giving a silent vote on any American question, because, sir, as I will fairly confess to you I entered these walls with prejudices against the system administration was pursuing, I thought it was but justice to hear the arguments that might be urged on both sides, to compare those arguments, and draw my opinion from that comparison. As to the bill, immediately the object of our consideration, I think it in every respect so arbitrary, so oppressive, and so totally founded on principles of resentment, that I am exceedingly happy at having this public opportunity of bearing my testimony against it, in the strongest manner I am able. In God's name, what language are you now holding out to America? Resign your property, divest yourselves of your privileges and freedom, renounce every thing that can make life comfortable, or we will destroy your commerce, we will involve your country in all the miseries of famine, and if you express the sensations of men at such harsh treatment, we will then declare you in a state of rebellion, and put yourselves and your families to fire and sword. And yet, sir, the noble lord on the floor (lord North) has told this house that a reconciliation is the sole object of his wishes. I hope the noble lord will pardon me if I doubt the perfect sincerity of those wishes; at least, sir, his actions justify my doubts; for every circumstance in his whole conduct, respecting America, has militated against his present professions; and what, sir, must the Americans conclude? Whilst you are ravishing their coasts and extirpating their commerce, and are withheld only by your impotence from spreading fresh ruin by the sword, can they, sir, suppose such chastisement is intended to promote a reconciliation, and that you mean to restore to their forlorn country those liberties you deny to their present possession, and, in the insolence of persecution, are compassing earth and seas to destroy? You can with no more justice compel the Americans to your obedience, by the operation of the present measures, by making use of their necessities, and by withholding from them that commerce on which their existence depends, than a ruffian can found an equitable claim to my possessions when he forcibly enters my house, and with a dagger at my throat, or a pistol at my breast, makes me seal deeds which will convey to him my estate and property.

My ideas of rebellion are totally different from Mr. Rigby's. If, according to his ideas of rebellion, the Americans were in that state, I should be as warmly their opponent as I am now their friend. I have a very clear, a very adequate idea, of rebellion, at least, according to my own principles, and those are the principles on which the revolution was founded. It is not against whom a war is directed, but it is the justice of that war that does, or does not, constitute rebellion. If the innocent part of mankind must tamely relinquish their freedom, their property, and every thing they hold dear, merely to avoid the im-

putation of *rebellion*, I beg, ſir, it may be conſidered what kind of peace and loyalty there will then exiſt in the world, which conſiſts only in violence and rapine, and is merely to be maintained for the benefit of robbers and oppreſſors. I hope, ſir, I ſhall be believed when I aſſure you that I am as warm a friend to the intereſts of my country as any man in this houſe, but then it muſt be underſtood when thoſe intereſts are founded in juſtice. I am not attached to any particular acre of land; the farmer in Cumberland or Durham is as little connected with me as the peaſant in America. It is not the ground a man ſtands on that attaches me to him, it is not the air he breathes that connects me with him, but it is the principles of that man, thoſe independent, thoſe generous principles of liberty, which he profeſſes, co-operating with my own, which call me forth as his advocate, and make me glory in being conſidered his friend. As for myſelf, ſir, I am not in the leaſt aſhamed to avow that my attachment is to a noble lord, who has been, in my opinion, very unjuſtly reflected on in the courſe of this debate, I mean lord Chatham. I am not even perſonally acquainted with the noble lord; I do not know the inconſiſtencies of which he ſtands accuſed; but this, ſir, I know, I ſhall not ſupport his inconſiſtencies; I ſhall only ſupport him in thoſe principles which have raiſed his name to the elevation on which it is now placed in this country, and have ſo deſervedly procured him the love and admiration of his fellow citizens.

Sir, I ſhall not trouble the houſe any longer, as this matter has been ſo fully diſcuſſed, though I muſt confeſs I am not ſorry a debate has taken place, becauſe I was rather deſirous of making a kind of political creed, ſome profeſſions of my ſentiments on this very important, this very ſerious national queſtion.

From the fulleſt conviction of my ſoul, I diſclaim every idea, both of policy and right internally to tax America; I diſavow the whole ſyſtem. It is commenced in iniquity; it is purſued with reſentment, and it can terminate in nothing but blood. Under whatſoever ſhape in futurity it may be revived, by whomſoever produced and ſupported, it ſhall from me meet the moſt conſtant, determined, and invariable oppoſition.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and vice admiral of the ſame*:

A PROCLAMATION.

AS I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between Great Britain and this colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this moſt diſagreeable, but now abſolutely neceſſary ſtep, rendered ſo by a body of armed men, unlawfully aſſembled, firing on his majeſty's tenders, and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his majeſty's troops, and deſtroy the well diſpoſed ſubjects of this colony: To defeat ſuch treaſonable purpoſes, and that all ſuch traitors, and their abettors, may be brought to juſtice, and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again reſtored, which the ordinary courſe of the civil law is unable to effect, I have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforeſaid good purpoſes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, by his majeſty, determine to execute martial law, and cauſe the ſame to be executed throughout this colony. And to the end that peace and good order may the ſooner be reſtored, I do require every perſon capable of bearing arms to reſort to his majeſty's *ſtandard*, or be looked upon as traitors to his majeſty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon ſuch offences, ſuch as forfeiture of life, confiſcation of lands, &c. &c. And I do hereby farther declare all indented ſervants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his majeſty's troops, as ſoon as may be, for the more ſpeedily reducing this colony to a proper ſenſe of their duty, to his majeſty's crown and dignity. I do farther order and require all his majeſty's liege ſubjects to retain their quitrents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own cuſtody, till ſuch time as peace may be again reſtored to this at preſent moſt unhappy country, or demanded of them for their former ſalutary purpoſes, by officers properly authorized to receive the ſame.

GIVEN under my hand, on board the ſhip William, *off* Norfolk, *the 7th day of* November, *in the 16th year of his majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A COPY of the above proclamation having fallen into my hands, I thought it was neceſſary, for the welfare of two ſorts of people, that its public appearance ſhould be attended with comments of the following nature. Such as have mixed much in ſociety, and have had opportunities of hearing the ſubject of the preſent unnatural conteſt diſcuſſed, will be but little ſtartled at the appellation of *rebel*, becauſe they will know that it is not merited; but others there may be whoſe circumſtances may, in a great meaſure, have excluded them from the knowledge of public matters, who may be ſincerely attached to the intereſts of their country, and who may yet be frightened to act againſt it from the dread of incurring a guilt which, by all good men, is juſtly abhorred. To theſe, it may be proper to addreſs a few remarks upon this proclamation; and as part of the proclamation reſpects the negroes, and ſeems to offer ſomething very flattering and deſireable to them, it may be doing them, as well as the country, a ſervice, to give them a juſt view of what they are to expect, ſhould they be ſo weak and wicked as to comply with what lord Dunmore requires. Thoſe, then, who are afraid of being ſtiled *rebels*, I would beg to conſider, that although lord Dunmore, in this proclamation, inſidiouſly mentions his having till now entertained hopes of an accommodation, yet the whole tenor of his conduct, for many months paſt, has had the moſt direct and ſtrongeſt tendency to widen the unhappy breach, and render a reconciliation more difficult. For what other purpoſe did he write his falſe and inflammatory letters to the miniſters of ſtate? Why did he, under cover of the night, take from us our powder, and render uſeleſs the arms of our public magazine? Why did he ſecretly and treacherouſly lay ſnares for the lives of our unwary brethren? Snares that had likely to prove but too effectual? Why did he, under idle pretences, withdraw himſelf from the ſeat of government, where alone he could, had he been willing, have done eſſential ſervice to our country? Why, by his authority, have continual depredations been ſince made upon ſuch of our countrymen as were ſituated within the reach of ſhips of war and tenders? Why have our towns been attacked, and houſes deſtroyed? Why have the perſons of many of our moſt reſpectable brethren been ſeized upon, torn from all their connections, and confined on board of ſhips? Was all this to bring about reconciliation? Judge for yourſelves whether the injuring of our perſons and properties be the readieſt way to regain our affections. After inſulting our perſons, he now preſumes to inſult our underſtandings alſo. Do not believe his words, when his actions ſo directly contradict them. If he wiſhed for an accommodation, if he had a deſire to reſtore peace and order, as he profeſſes, it was to be upon terms which would have been diſgraceful, and in the end deſtructive of every thing dear and valuable. Conſider again the many attempts which have been made to enſlave us. Nature gave us equal privileges with the people of Great Britain. We are equally, with them, entitled to the diſpoſal of our own property; and we have never reſigned to them theſe rights, which we derived from nature. But they have endeavoured, unjuſtly, to rob us of them; they have made acts of parliament, in which we in no manner concurred, which diſpoſe of our property; acts which abridge us of liberties we once enjoyed, and which impoſe burthens and reſtraints upon us too heavy to be borne. Had we immediately taken up arms to aſſert our rights, and to prevent the exerciſe of unlawful power, though our cauſe would have been juſt, yet our conduct would have been precipitate, and ſo far blameable. We might then, with ſome ſhadow of juſtice, have been charged with rebellion, or a diſpoſition to rebel. But this was not the way we behaved: We petitioned once and again, in the moſt dutiful manner; we hoped that the righteouſneſs of our cauſe would appear, that our complaints would be heard and attended to; we wiſhed to avoid the horrors of a civil war, and ſo long proceeded in this fruitleſs track that our not adopting a more vigorous oppoſition ſeemed rather to proceed from a ſpirit of meanneſs and fear than of peace and loyalty; and all that we gained was to be more grievouſly oppreſſed. At length, we reſolved to withhold our commerce from Britain; and, by thus affecting her intereſt, oblige her to redreſs our grievances. But in this, alſo, we have been diſappointed: Our aſſociations have been deemed unlawful combinations, and oppoſition to government; we have been entirely deprived of our trade to foreign countries, and even ourſelves, and fleets and armies have been ſent to reduce us to a compliance with the arbitrary, unjuſt demands, of the Britiſh miniſter, and corrupt parliament. Reduced to ſuch circumſtances, to what could we have recourſe but to arms? Every other expedient having been tried, and found ineffectual, this alone was left; and this we have, at laſt, unwillingly adopted. If it be *rebellion* to take up arms in ſuch a cauſe as this, rebellion then is not only a juſtifiable, but an honourable thing. But let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. They who call us *rebels* cannot make us ſo. Rebellion is open and avowed oppoſition to lawful authority; but it is uſurped and arbitrary power which we have determined to oppoſe. Societies are formed, and magiſtrates appointed, that men may the better enjoy the bleſſings of life. Some of the rights which they have derived from nature they part with, that they may the more peaceably and ſafely poſſeſs the reſt. To preſerve the rights they have reſerved is the duty of every member of ſociety, and to deprive a people of theſe is *treaſon*, is *rebellion againſt the ſtate*. If this doctrine then be right, which no one, I believe, will venture to deny, we, my countrymen, are the dutiful members of ſociety; and the perſons who endeavour to rob us of our rights, *they are the rebels, rebels to their country, and to the rights of human nature*. I repeat it again, let us not be deceived with empty ſounds. We are acting the part of loyal ſubjects, of faithful members of the community, when we ſtand forth in oppoſition to the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of any man, or ſet of men. Reſort not then to the *ſtandard* which lord Dunmore has ſet up; and if any of you have been ſo far miſtaken in your duty as to join him, fly from his camp, as an infected place, and ſpeedily rejoin your virtuous ſuffering countrymen; for be ye well aſſured that the time will come when theſe invaders of the rights of human kind will ſuffer the puniſhment due to their crimes, and when the inſulted and oppreſſed Americans will, if they preſerve their virtue, triumph over all their enemies. The ſecond claſs of people, for whoſe ſake a few remarks upon this proclamation ſeem neceſſary, is the *negroes*. They have been flattered with their freedom, if they be able to bear arms, and will ſpeedily join lord Dunmore's troops. To none, then, is freedom promiſed but to ſuch as are able to do lord Dunmore ſervice. The aged, the infirm, the women, and children, are ſtill to remain the property of their maſters, of maſters who will be provoked to ſeverity, ſhould part of their ſlaves deſert them. Lord Dunmore's declaration, therefore, is a cruel declaration to the negroes. He does not pretend to make it out of any tenderneſs to them, but ſolely upon his own account; and ſhould it meet with ſucceſs, it leaves by far the greater number at the mercy of an enraged and injured people. But ſhould there be any amongſt the negroes weak enough to believe that lord Dunmore intends to do them a kindneſs, and wicked enough to provoke the fury of the Americans againſt their defenceleſs fathers and mothers, their wives, their women, and children, let them only conſider the difficulty of effecting their eſcape, and what they muſt expect to ſuffer if they fall into the hands of the Americans. Let them farther conſider what muſt be their fate ſhould the Engliſh prove conquerors. If we can judge of the future from the paſt, it will not be much mended. Long have the Americans, moved by compaſſion, and actuated by ſound policy, endeavoured to ſtop the progreſs of ſlavery. Our aſſemblies have repeatedly paſſed acts, laying heavy duties upon imported negroes, by which they meant altogether to prevent the horrid traffic; but their humane intentions have been as often fruſtrated by the cruelty and covetouſneſs of a ſet of Engliſh merchants, who prevailed upon the king to repeal our kind and merciful acts, little, indeed, to the credit of his humanity. Can it then be ſuppoſed that the negroes will be better uſed by the Engliſh, who have always encouraged and upheld this ſlavery, than by their preſent maſters, who pity their condition, who wiſh, in general, to make it as eaſy and comfortable as poſſible, and who would, were it in their power, or were they permitted, not only prevent any more negroes from loſing their freedom, but reſtore it to ſuch as have already unhappily loſt it? No. The ends of lord Dunmore and his party, being anſwered, they will either give up the offending negroes to the rigour of the laws they have broken, or ſell them in the Weſt Indies, where every year they ſell many thouſands of their miſerable brethren, to periſh, either by the inclemency of weather, or the cruelty of barbarous maſters. Be not then, ye negroes, tempted by this proclamation to ruin yourſelves. I have given you a faithful view of what you are to expect, and declare, before GOD, in doing it I have conſidered your welfare, as well as that of the country. Whether you will profit by my advice I cannot tell, but this I know, that whether we ſuffer or not, if *you* deſert us *you* moſt certainly will.

WILLIAMSBURG.

POSITIVE accounts, it ſeems, are arrived in town, reſpecting the ſurrender of St. John's. General Carleton was marching, with 800 men, to the aſſiſtance of that place, when he was attacked by 700 brave *Green Mountain Boys*, who after an obſtinate engagement, killed a great number of their enemy, and took many priſoners. Upon this information reaching St. John's, the inhabitants unanimouſly laid down their arms, and ſurrendered, amounting to about 600. Our people then took poſſeſſion of all the arms and ammunition, being an immenſe quantity, beſides other valuable ſtores, &c. &c. Having well ſecured St. John's, they immediately marched for Montreal.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOUR paper of the 19th of October informs the public of a marriage between me and a certain Elizabeth Matthews. As this piece of news has been tranſmitted to you by my ſecret enemy, for the baſe purpoſe of injuring my character in the moſt capital manner, I muſt beg you will, in your next paper, contradict it. And in order that I may detect the villain who thus wantonly ſports with people's characters, I deſire you will, by the very firſt opportunity, let me know the informer's name; or if you received the intelligence without a ſignature, pleaſe to ſend me the original manuſcript. I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS IRVING.

*** The printer, in juſtice to Mr. Irving's character, takes it extremely unkind that a *wanton* correſpondent ſhould make *him* the means of convey-

ing an unjuſt and ſlanderous report. Mr. Irving will, however, it is expected, forgive the printer, as it is impoſſible for him at all times to know whether the intelligence which he receives is well authenticated or not.

The firſt BOOK *of* SHEMAIAH.

CHAP. III.

IN the 15th year of the reign of king Rehoboam, in the 8th month, on the nine and twentieth day of the month, as I was ſitting in my houſe, which is in the united provinces of North America,

There came a voice unto me, ſaying, cry unto the elders of thy people, and ſay unto them, come down, ye great men, and ſit in the duſt, and humble yourſelves, for the provocation wherewith ye have provoked the Lord God of Iſrael to anger.

Ye have ſaid, and have not fulfilled; ye have broken the covenant between God and yourſelves, and have eſtabliſhed that religion whereof ye ſwore unto the Lord ye would not.

Ye laviſh gold out of the bag, and weigh ſilver in the balance; ye hire a goldſmith, and he maketh you a God thereof; and ye fall down and worſhip him.

Ye bear him upon your ſhoulders, ye carry him unto the palace of Rehoboam, and have cauſed him to conſent that he may be ſet up in the plains of the Quebecites.

(Though he ſwear unto the Lord in the abby that he deteſted, abhorred, and abjured, that damnable doctrine, neither would he ſuffer it to be eſtabliſhed in his dominions.)

Remember this, and call it to mind, ye that are far from righteouſneſs, ye that have refuſed to hear the counſel of Jonathan the Aſaphite, and of William the Pittite,

And have done that which the Lord abhorreth, and which he declared by his ſervant Moſes ye ſhould not do;

And have gone after other Gods to ſerve them; therefore ſhall ſpeedy deſtruction overtake you as a woman in travail.

Your wickedneſs ſhall be uncovered, and your ſhame ſhall be ſeen, when the holy one of Iſrael ſhall return to judgment.

And unleſs ye repent quickly of the blood ye have cauſed to be ſpilt in the gates of Boſton (that ye might make weak your kingdom, and bring in James on the throne of Rehoboam as your king) God will conſider it at your hands.

Conſider this, ye deſtroyers of the Lord's people, ye worſhippers of Baal, thou Manſfieldite, thou Buteite, and thou Northite;

And ſit in darkneſs, and lament your condition; for God is not a man that he would lie, neither the ſon of man that he ſhould be deceived.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

IT is with much concern that I ſee ſo many infamous and abominable letters and paragraphs on both ſides of the queſtion, relative to the preſent diſſentions between parliament and America; not only letters, but pamphlets, tending to widen the unhappy breach, at a time when every virtuous man ſhould try to cloſe it. The views of each party have been miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented, by ſeveral on each ſide, wilfully and maliciouſly, as if there was no God at all, no ſearcher of the heart, that had any power to puniſh. A miſchievous lie is one of the greateſt of crimes, and in this queſtion they have had but too much effect. Is it not a greater crime to cauſe the blood of thouſands to be ſhed, and the miſery of the whole empire, than to commit fifty robberies on the highway? On one ſide parliament has been aſſured that the Americans wanted to ſhake off all allegiance to, and dependence on, the mother country. This *was* at leaſt a horrible falſity. On the other ſide, America has been told that England wanted to enſlave her. This *was*, too, as horrible a falſity. The people of this country have had another lie held out to them, that America would not at all contribute to the general charge of the empire, whereas the whole queſtion was about the mode. The people of America have been told that the deſign of England was to tax her at pleaſure, and at random: whereas ſeveral of the leading men here wanted only to make them acknowledge the right, once for all, and then to diſuſe that right; for common ſenſe ſhewed that we got more by their good humour, and by peace with them, than could ever be got from them by ſwarms of taxes.

The paſſions of men on both ſides have been inflamed, and reaſon and argument have no force in delirium. Shall we never grow cool? Are things to go on forever in this mad career? Will we never liſten, but always act without having liſtened? When America is gone from us forever, after rivers of blood, and heaps of treaſure, fruitleſsly ſquandered in a baſe war, what amends can the liars on both ſides make? God will find them all out. I have very dear friends on both ſides, carried away by jealouſies and fears; and not only I, but every virtuous perſon, muſt feel hurt by the preſent ſtate of things on both ſides. Could not we ſilent and ſuſpend every thing till ſome cool meaſures could be found out? Muſt we needs break our necks? I know that the heartily wicked on one ſide deſpiſe the Americans, and their ſpirit, reſentment, or courage; and that, on the other ſide, they truſt in their numbers and ſpirits. But it is all nonſenſe and miſery. Let us do as lovers do: If we muſt quarrel, let us kiſs and be friends, but not break off forever; let our quarrels cement us the more. Thus reaſoned, of old, Philip de Mornay, and his ſucceſſor. H. MORNAY.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE YEAR, OR A TERM OF YEARS,

A VERY well accuſtomed ordinary, with good buildings, gardens, and orchards; alſo four other dwelling-houſes, with convenient out-houſes, ſuitable for private houſe-keeping. They are all in the ſame neighbourhood, in the upper end of Hanover county, and there is a plenty of good land for cultivation and paſturage to each. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſaid public houſe.

BEN. BROWN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in *King William*, about the beginning of *October* laſt, a *black horſe intermixed all over with white hairs*, paces altogether in the bridle, is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock R. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. CALEB TURNER.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 50s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given, for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

FREDERICK county *(Virginia) November* 10, 1775.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz. Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes, with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

Of BRUNSWICK,

WHO is ſo well known for his abilities in the cure of the flux, gives notice that he cures the following diſorders: The ſpleen, the cholic, the aſthma, the ſlow, bilious, or nervous fevers, and bad coughs, the yaws, the French diſorder, when it is beyond the reach of a ſalavation, and that in ſo nice a way that a man may take the means in any company undiſcovered; alſo ſore legs, and any other kind of ſores; likewiſe the tooth-ach, without drawing or hurting the tooth, and has the greateſt reaſon to believe, that thoſe whom he cures will never have it after. He alſo cures the ſcurvy in the gums, and is well perſuaded he can cure the dropſy and conſumption, if timely applied to; alſo cancers. The ſubſcriber makes uſe of but very few medicines, except what he makes himſelf.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. William Webſter, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, tied behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed, is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes; had on, and took with him, a light blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, a red cloth waiſtcoat, a pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches, a white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, a good caſtor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchbeck knee and ſhoe buckles.

Charles Tippin, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face and ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, a white pair of Ruſſia drab ditto, a white ſhirt, two brown of Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, and may have ſundry other cloaths.

The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others. They took a pair of oznabrig ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings for each if 40 miles, forty ſhillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province, five pounds for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 16, 1775.

IT being judged neceſſary that a GENERAL CONVENTION ſhould be ſpeedily held, I have thought fit, purſuant to the directions of the laſt convention, to appoint FRIDAY the firſt day of DECEMBER for that purpoſe, when a full meeting of the DELEGATES at the town of RICHMOND is earneſtly deſired by their moſt obedient ſervant, RO. C. NICHOLAS.

the acknowledgment of Right, for then they may use that gallant Right at Pleasure and lawfully the

POETS CORNER.

WINTER.

NOW shiv'ring nature mourns her raviſh'd charms,
And ſinks ſupine in winter's frozen arms.
No gaudy banks delight the raviſh'd eye,
But northern breezes whiſtle through the ſky;
No joyful choirs hail the riſing day,
But the froze chryſtal wraps the leafleſs ſpray;
Brown look the meadows that were late ſo fine,
And cap'd with ice the diſtant mountains ſhine;
The ſilent linnet views the gloomy ſky,
Sculks to his hawthorn, nor attempts to fly;
Then heavy clouds ſend down the feather'd ſnow;
Through naked trees the hollow tempeſts blow;
The ſhepherd ſighs, but nought his ſighs prevail;
To the ſoft ſnow ſucceeds the ruſhing hail;
And theſe white proſpects ſoon reſign their room
To melting ſhowers or unpleaſing gloom;
The nymphs and ſwains their aching fingers blow,
Shun the cold rains, and bleſs the kinder ſnow;
While the faint travellers around them ſee
Here ſeas of mud, and there a leafleſs tree;
No budding leaves, no honey-ſuckles gay,
No yellow crow-foots paint the dirty way;
The lark ſits mournful, as afraid to riſe,
And the ſad finch his ſofter ſong denies.
Poor draggled URSLA ſtalks from cow to cow,
Who to her ſighs return a mournful low,
While their full udders her broad hands aſſail,
And her ſharp noſe hangs dropping o'er the pail.
With garments trickling like a ſhallow ſpring,
And his wet locks all twiſted in a ſtring,
Afflicted CYMON waddles through the mire,
And rails at WINFRED creeping o'er the fire.
Say, gentle muſes, ſay, is this a time
To ſport with poeſy, and laugh in rhyme,
While the chill'd blood, that hath forgot to glide,
Steals through its channels in a lazy tide?
And how can Phœbus, who the muſe refines,
Smooth the dull numbers when he ſeldom ſhines?

AQUIA, STAFFORD county, *November* 8, 1775.

RAN off laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a negro man named CHARLES, who is a very ſhrewd, ſenſible fellow, and can both read and write; and as he always has waited upon me, he muſt be well known through moſt parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*. He is very black, has a large noſe, and is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He took a variety of clothes, which I cannot well particulariſe, ſtole ſeveral of my ſhirts, a pair of new ſaddle bags, and two mares, one a darkiſh, the other a light bay, with a blaze and white feet, and about 3 years old. From many circumſtances, there is reaſon to believe he intends an attempt to get to lord Dunmore; and as I have reaſon to believe his deſign of going off was long premeditated, and that he has gone off with ſome accomplice, I am apprehenſive he may prove daring and reſolute, if endeavoured to be taken. His elopement was from no cauſe of complaint, or dread of a whipping (for he has always been remarkably indulged, indeed too much ſo) but from a determined reſolution to get liberty, as he conceived, by flying to lord Dunmore. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon who ſecures him, and the mares, ſo that I get them again. ROBERT BRENT.

N. B. Since writing the above advertiſement, the mares have returned; and there is a great probability, from many circumſtances, to conclude that he was taken from *Dumfries*, in company with a white ſervant of Mr. *Andrew Leitch*'s, in an oyſter boat belonging to one *Kelly*, near *Smith*'s *Point*, in *Northumberland*. I will give TEN POUNDS if he is taken, and allow a handſome gratuity to any perſon who can convict *Kelly* of having carried him off.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man, who ſays his name is PETER, and belongs to *John Parham*, or *Parrott*. He appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is pitted with the ſmallpox; his ſhirt and breeches are made of hemp and flax, and he has an old jacket of plains, he has holes through both his ears. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away. HENRY BATTE.

*** He brought with him a roan horſe, which he ſays is one of his maſter's waggon horſes. 2*

CHESTERFIELD, *October* 18, 1775.

SEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from Mr. *William Hardiman*'s, in *Charles City*, the 7th of *October*, by a certain *John Gwyn*, two black horſes, with ſaddles and bridles, one of them the property of major *Peterfield Trent*, the other of the ſubſcriber: One of the horſes is about 14 hands and an half high, without any brand, and has no white about him, that I remember, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſlopes in his rump, and is about ſeven years old, paces faſt, and remarkable eaſy. With him was taken a ſmall hunting ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, a ſaddle cloth, and houſing of blue cloth, in a piece, and bound round with buff coloured cloth, in imitation of lace. The other horſe, the property of Mr. *Trent*, had a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 13 hands high, trots and gallops, and is very hard to catch; his brand and age I am unacquainted with. On him was a large hunting ſaddle, with a buckſkin juſt quilted, and a leather ſlip cover, which fitted exactly to the ſaddle. The ſaid *John Gwyn* is by trade a houſe carpenter and joiner, is a middle ſized man, wears his own hair, which is of a light brown, and had on a light blue cloth coat, which I think has metal buttons on it; his other articles of dreſs I cannot recollect. He ſtutters ſo very remarkable, that when he attempts to ſpeak the muſcles of his face, and moſt parts of his body, ſeem as if convulſed. I underſtand he worked ſome time on colonel *Fielding Lewis*'s houſe at *Fredericksburg*, with Mr. *Jerome* in *Williamſburg*, and lately on Mr. *Carter*'s houſe at *Shirley*, in *Charles City*; he ſerved his time in *Saint Mary*'s county, *Maryland*; and as it is probable he may have gone that way, it is therefore requeſted of the gentlemen at the different ferries on *Potowmack* to take notice of ſuch a traveller. The largeſt black horſe was bred by and purchaſed of captain *John Attoway*, in *Saint Mary*'s county, *Maryland*. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſes and ſaddles, if delivered here, and reaſonable expences in bringing them, and FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the villain, who, I hope, will be ſecured in ſome convenient gaol to where he may be apprehended.

WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. Since the date of the above the ſmall black horſe got away from *Gwyn*, ſome where about *Charles City* courthouſe, and was taken up in *Shirley* paſture, and brought home, together with the ſmalleſt ſaddle, without any ſaddle cloth. It has been diſcovered, ſince *Gwyn* went off, that he obtained credit from Mr. *James Lyle*, merchant in *Manchester*, to the amount of about eight pounds, by means of a forged order, in the name of Mr. *William Hardiman*, of *Charles City*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 8, 1775.

THE attorney general's ſlaves and houſhold furniture, which was advertiſed for ſale at the next meeting of the merchants, will be ſold the 25th day of this month, by

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES COCKE, } ſurviving truſtees.

CULPEPER county (*Virginia*) *September* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave *this* colony, in ſix or eight weeks, for *London*, not to return till *April* next. Mr. *Gabriel Jones*, of *Culpeper* county, will attend at *Spotſylvania* courts, in the abſence and behalf

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

HANOVER town, *Auguſt* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderſon*, junior, my attorney during my abſence. All perſons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by ſettling their accounts with me as ſoon as poſſible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a red and white ſteer, 6 or 7 years old, and marked with a crop in each ear and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. JOHN HARRISS.

FALLS *of* JAMES RIVER, *October* 25, 1775.

AT the earneſt ſolicitation of many gentlemen on *Potowmack*, and influenced by my own intereſt on that river, I have been endeavouring to open its navigation from tide-water upwards, and have been at conſiderable expence in preparation, &c. to forward that uſeful work; but the neceſſity of a *Maryland* act of aſſembly co-operating with one paſſed in *Virginia*, and which I have not yet been able to obtain, has obliged me to decline it for the preſent.

This diſappointment would be more affecting if it did not afford me an opportunity of employing my time and attention in opening and extending the navigation of *James* river, which, though a work leſs intereſting to me, is of equal utility to the public; but to make my intereſt in ſome meaſure correſpond with the public's, I have paid 560l. ſterling to Mr. *Patrick Coutts* for the lands ſituate on the river, where the water muſt be taken out into the canal, and where I have began and done ſome part of the canal, with other improvements very expenſive.

I therefore inform the public, that having a fee ſimple therein, I am going on with the canal at my own expence, and will further riſk my whole fortune and time on the ſucceſs of my undertaking, and deſire no aid or aſſiſtance until I make the navigation ſafe and eaſy to *Shockoe* warehouſes, expecting, nevertheleſs, the more large and generous contributions from all who benefit, when the work is done.

N. B. I want to hire a hundred SLAVES for the above purpoſe, and ſhould be glad to treat with any perſon or perſons inclinable; at the ſame time could aſſiſt with the beſt part of their winter cloathing, if not otherwiſe provided.

3 JOHN BALLENDINE.

On the 2d Thurſday *in* December *next will be* SOLD, *altogether or in parcels, at* Lunenburg *courthouſe*,

ALL the landed eſtate of *Robert Eſtes*, deceaſed, including the courthouſe, with 714 acres of land, adjoining two large plantations, and good orchards thereon. The terms will be known at the day of ſale. Alſo a quantity of CORN and FODDER, ſtocks of HORSES and CATTLE, and PLANTATION TOOLS. Twelve months credit will be allowed for theſe articles, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

ROBERT AND ELISHA ESTES, executors.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED,

THE HOUSES and LOTS of the late *Elkanah Deane*, pleaſantly ſituated in *Palace* ſtreet, in this city. There is a well of good water in the lot belonging to the dwelling-houſe, and a fine garden and paſture at the back of the ſame, all well paled in; alſo ſeveral ſprings and a run of water throughout the land. The houſes are in good repair, and ſome of them but lately built. And on *Tueſday* the 28th of *November* will be ſold, for ready money, the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large quantity of coachmakers, joiners, and blackſmiths TOOLS. There are on hand, and will be ſold, very cheap, for caſh, an elegant PHÆTON, ſingle and double CHAIRS of ſeveral ſorts, finiſhed in the beſt manner. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe whoſe accounts are not ſettled at the next meeting of the merchants, it is expected will give bond. Thoſe alſo who have demands againſt it are deſired immediately to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber.

ELIZABETH DEANE, adminiſtratrix.

OCTOBER 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the printer of this paper for the laſt year's Gazette, &c. which ended on the 22d. ult. are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances as early as poſſible. Thoſe alſo who are indebted to the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND, it is hoped, will be ſpeedy in diſcharging their accounts, as he is anxious to ſettle the affairs relative thereto.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, on *Little Byrd* creek, a black ſteer, about 4 or 5 years old, with a white ſtreak from his breaſt under his belly, and has a white ſpot on the inſide of each of his ham-joints; he is marked with a crop, two ſlits, and an underkeel, in the right ear, and a crop and three ſlits in the lef. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

To be SOLD, *at the meeting of the merchants in* October,

ALL Mrs. *Ratbell*'s STOCK in TRADE, conſiſting of many different articles. I requeſt all who are indebted to the ſaid Mrs. *Ratbell* to be ſo kind at this meeting as to pay off their accounts to *John Tazewell*, eſquire, of this city, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. *Ratbell*'s ſtore, who are authorized to receive ſuch debts.

M. BRODIE.

N. B. At the ſame time will be ſold a large BOW-WINDOW, with bars and ſhutters, ſome SHOW-GLASSES, and GLASS CASES. 3

To be SOLD *at public auction, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr.* John Todd Bickerton, *deceaſed, at* Hanover *courthouſe, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* December *next, being court day*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the *Byrd* creek, in *Albemarle* county, containing 700 acres, with a plantation cleared ſufficient to work 7 or 8 hands, and convenient buildings for a family. Alſo another tract, lying on *Hickory* creek, in *Louiſa* county, containing 1425 acres, without any improvements thereon. Theſe lands are ſubject to the dower of Mrs. *Martha Bickerton*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to THE EXECUTORS.

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the ſubſcriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which ſhall be done in the beſt manner. Thoſe gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my beſt endeavours to ſatisfy them. I alſo have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neateſt manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Thoſe perſons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING muſt be punctual in payment, as I ſhall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, near *Snoden*'s iron works, two convict ſervants, both *Iriſhmen*. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſtoops much in his walk; he has a ſcar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus ſhirt, a pair of ſacking trowſers, a ſhort old *Swanſkin* jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away an oznabrig ſhirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with oznabrigs, a pair of crocus trowſers, and a pair of old ſhoes, and pretends to be a ſhoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will ſteal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL,
ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadax.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a bay colt, 2 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is about 4 feet 5 inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

CHARNEL HIGHTOWER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middleſex* a negro man, who ſays his name is *William Bolls*, ſuppoſed to belong to *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*. The ſaid negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a ſcar acroſs his noſe, another above his left eye, and another juſt below his right ear, and appears to be a ſhoemaker. Since his commitment he ſays he belongs to *Jemmy Jones*, of *Albemarle*. The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

THE ſtore at *Leed's*, kept by the ſubſcriber for account of Mr. *Richard Holland*, being to be diſcontinued, the goods on hand, conſiſting of many ſaleable articles, to the amount of at leaſt three hundred pounds ſterling, will be ſold on the 10th day of *November* next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the higheſt bidder; alſo ſome valuable horſes. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond and ſecurity. All perſons that have had dealings at the ſaid ſtore are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. THOMAS JETT.

CAME to my houſe ſome time in *Auguſt* an *Iriſhman*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, has on an old brown ſurtout coat, an old hat, without any brim, and brown linen ſhirt and trowſers; the little toe of his right foot is off. He is quite deaf, and ſays he is a ſervant to one *John Wayman*, in *Maryland*, and calls his name *James Watſon*.

JAMES GORDON.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber at *Davit's*, at the fork of *Cocke's* and *Namozeen* roads, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 10 miles from *Peterſburg*, the 15th of *February* laſt, a ſorrel mare, 15 years old, has had both the fiſtula and pole-evil, and was much ſcarrified in the cure by burning, and is about 4 feet 6 inches high. Alſo a dark gray filly, one year old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a remarkable ſcar on one of her ſides, occaſioned by being ſtaked when young; ſhe is neither docked nor branded, is of the *Crawford* breed, and ſhews it pretty much. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any perſon who will contrive them to *Charlotte* courthouſe.

ROBERT PRYOR.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each ſide the road leading from *Doncaſtle*'s ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract a good dwellinghouſe, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is incloſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

HUNTINGTOUR, *September* 14, 1775.

THE lands I have for ſome time advertiſed for ſale are not as yet ſold. I will ſell them at a very low price, and give a reaſonable time of payment for part of the money. The reaſon why I have not ſold them was, that I would give no credit.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large ſcar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means ſome of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably ſharp on the top. His clothes were ſuch as is common for working negroes, and he was ſeen going down the country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

THE plantation, houſe, and all convenient outhouſes, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceaſed, to be ſold. My reaſon for ſelling the ſame is, that it is inconvenient to my buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to *William Johnſon*, who reſides in *James City* county.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the governor's paſture, about a fortnight ago, a black horſe, with three white feet, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a lump on his back juſt behind the ſaddle, a ſmall white ring round his neck, occaſioned by a rope, has a ſtar in his forehead, and paces eaſy. Whoever brings him to Mr. *Walter Lenox*, in *Williamſburg*, if taken ten miles from the ſaid city, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS, and if a farther diſtance TWENTY SHILLINGS. tf JOHN HAWKINS.

IF the gentleman who advertiſes in this paper for a perſon capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages will pleaſe to acquaint captain *Carr*, in *Dumfries*, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms pleaſe, by a young man juſt arrived from *Britain*, who has had a regular education at the univerſity, and who likewiſe has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

ON *Monday* the 20th of *November*, the ſubſcriber, or ſome perſon for him, will attend at *Dinwiddie* court, and *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday* following at *Sammons*'s tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain *Thomas Holt*'s eſtate, for ſundries ſold at *Namozeen* plantation. In the abſence of the ſubſcriber from home, between the 20th of *November* and the 1ſt of *December*, the bonds due for the ſale in *Surry* will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *William Harriſs*, to receive paymen. I deſire the favour of all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid *Holt* to produce them between the 1ſt of *December* and the 1ſt of *January*, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in caſh or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, adminiſtrator.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

LANDED at *Lowpoint*, between 3 or 4 years ago, a caſk of COPPERAS, from what veſſel, or for whom, is not known. Any perſon, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the ſubſcribre, near *Cabin Point*. HENRY COCKE.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

MANCHESTER, *July* 25, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO

ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.